The Times.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894.

For Society Letter See Home Sup-

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO MORROW. Libertas Lodge of Perfection, St. Albans Hall.
Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall.
Syracuse Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank,
K. of P., Ellett's Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere
Hall. Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.

Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran Hall. West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.

Parlors.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hali.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Fowhatan Hali.
West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield

Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.
McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concord'a Hall.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

FREEDOM IN CURRENCY_FREE DOM IN EXCHANGES THE THINGS

WANTED. A very distinguished citizen of Virginia who is an advocate of the free coinage of silver, in discussing that subject with us since the November elections, said land in Southside Virginia (he cited Halifax county) cannot be sold for \$1.25 per acre, and the people there can get only fifty cents a bushel for their wheat. He thought making money very abundant, by the free coinage of silver, would cause the land and the wheat to com-

We have so often gone over the ground that shows a debased dollar, like the silver dollar that contains only fifty cents' worth of metal, can never make a people prosperous, but must inevitably destroy them, that we forbear to say ary more here and at this time on that point. But we want to cite a few facts in this connection which may show the Hallfax farmers that they might have all the silver dollars in the world, and still they could not raise the price of their wheat, which, they knew, is fixed by the price in Liverpool, England.

A recent issue of the London Economist makes some intersting statements concerning the wheat now grown in Argentira. After pointing out that our Department of Agriculture greatly under-estimated the yield of wheat in the United States for the years 1891, 1892, 1193 and 1894, it adds:

To this superabundance in America there is to be added a new one, in the Argentine Republic, whence over two million quarters of wheat were exported in 1892, and over four and one-half millions in 1893, while this year's total is expected to reach seven million quarters. Previous to 1890, that country had only in one year exported as much as a million quarters, and the rapid increase of her surplus, coming on top of the extra exports from the United States, good crops in Europe since 1891, and great crops in India since 1892, has materially helped to bring prices down. In Argentina we have the only instance of a country in which the growth of wheat has greatly extended in recent years. Argentine statistics are little better than rough guesses, but so far as they are to be relied on, they show that the wheat area, which was only 499,000 acres in 1880. In spite of the low prices ruling since the crop of the latter year came into the market, a great increase in wheat growing is reported for the present year.

The explanation of this surprising advance in wheat production, given by Ar-

wheat growing is reported for the present year.

The explanation of this surprising advance in wheat production, given by Argentine authorities and the British representatives at Buenos Ayres, is that it is due partly to the high gold premium which has prevailed for several years, and partly to the settlement of the country by a large number of Italian immigrants, who are content to labor from runrise to sunset, and even by moonlight, for a bare living. They spend hardly anything, it is said, upon imported merchandise, which the gold premium makes dear, while they sell their wheat at gold prices, and pay nearly all their expenses in the depreciated paper currency, which is said to go almost as far as ever in payments which they have to make.

There is the explanation of wheat being low. Too much of it is being produced, and the conditions in Argentina make it plain that she is going to increase her production of it steadily, because she can get along comfortably on a price for wheat that will starve an American, Her wheat producers do not want the comforts which our wheat producers demand. She has an almost boundless territory of fertile wheat-producing land, and, in short, if she can make her wheat net the farmer twenty-five cents a busher in gold, he is satisfied. Now, it is plain that Argentina is going to set the price of wheat in Liverpool, and she is going to pull it down to a price that nets her wheat growers twenty-five cents a bushel in Argentina. Does not the Hallfax man see perfectly well that if he were to make silver dollars many billions more than they are now it would not in the least tend to inducing the Argentine wheat grower to ask more than twentyfive cents a bushel for his wheat? He is going to offer it at the lowest price

or feelings on the subject. The Halifax wheat grower totally misunderstands his case. It is plain that he cannot compete in wheat growing with sther parts of the world. The Halifax | ate meets. The Republicans will un- preaches this same sermon. And the past

above twenty-five cents a bushel that is

necessary for securing the laverpool

market, and he is going to do that with-

out the slightest regard to our wishes

farmer must, therefore, give up wheat growing and produce something else that the world will take from him at remunerative prices. What are those articles? We frankly say that we do not know, but we affirm with absolute confidence that there is no quarter of the globe that cannot be made to respond profitably to intelligent labor. It rests with the people of each locality to find out by experiment what sort of intelligent industry will make their region respond most profitably, and they must then devote themselves seriously and earnestly to the production of that thing. They will prosper by pursuing this course; they can never prosper by pursuing any other. But we must admit that the people of Halifax are sadly handlcapped, even if they should set themselves earnestly to werk to find out what is their true work, and they are handicapped by two causes, either of which is sufficient by itself to keep them always prone upon the earth. The first is want of capital; the second,

wint of marke's. However fertile lands may be, their owners must have capital to work them to their best advantage. Now, the people of Hallfax are not destitute of capital in reality, and we have only used that word for convenience. They have capital in their lands and labor, and in the capacity of those lands to produce revenue if the conditions are suitable. What they want is a circulating medium. They are unable to work their lands to advantage because they have no circulating medium, and the National bank act deprives them of the one they could create for themselves in any quantity needed by them if that law were only repealed and they were allowed to use their capital as a basis for their circulating medium. They have all the retheir throats and allow them to use their

pointed out to them to be the best. But even if they had an abundance of capital (in the sense of circulating medium), they would still be badly handicapped by the protective tariff laws. It best adapted to producing is what the people of Siam particularly want. But as long as we have a protective tariff the people of Hallfax will never learn that the Siamese want the Halifax production, and the Stumese will never learn It is only by a perfectly free exchange of commodities in all parts of the world capable of producing, and that the cona particular place can produce the thing hat he wants. Absolute untram meled and free trade then lies at the oottom of every community finding out what it is best qualified to produce suciom of exchange is interfered with in the mallest particular the ability of that community to work out its true destiny

Let us illustrate: The ship owner is the great promoter of exchanges between ways. Give the ship owner perfectly free ingress to and egress from all the ports of the world and he will bring all the munication with each other whose capacities suit, one to producing what the oughly emasculated by a protective tariff. He is unable to carry Halifax's articles to Slam, because our protective tariff what Siam produces, so that he must return empty. This necessitates his it kills the business. But if he could return from Siam loaded, his rates to the Halifax man would be only one-half (and really much less than that, as he would be busy all the time), and the fact that he could earn freight both ways would stimulate him to finding out whether or not Halifax could not produce ious to exchange their commodities for, and whether there were not people in America who wanted the things that Siam wanted to exchange for the Halifax articles. In this way the ship owner would be a perpetual sentinel for the Hallfax farmer, hunting out for him first what he could profitably produce, and second the places where he could dispose of his products.

To put an extreme case: The inhabitants of Corea wear a peculiar horsehair hat. Now, it may be that the manes and tails of the borses of Halifax make the hats that the Coreans prefer to all others. Corea produces a superb cocoanut. It may be that if it were thoroughly known in the United States the people here would prefer it to all other cocoanuts. Now, if we had no protective tariff to keep out cocoanuts, a ship owner would find out that he could make freight both ways by introducing the people of Halifax to the people of Corea, and Halifax would have found the true industry for making her prosperous.

It is the business, then, of Halifax and all other communities to cease talking about a depreciated silver dollar, which would simply destroy them, and demand of Congress that it repeal the ten per cent. tax on the issues of State banks and cut up the protective tariff laws root and branch.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

As the figures of the recent election ome out it becomes plainer and plainer that the Democratic party was not beaten through Democrats voting for Republicans. The Republicans have done very little, if any, more than to hold what they had. The Democrats staid at home and refused to support their party nominees. Why is this? The reason is as plain as the noonday sun. The sound and conservative elements of the Demoratic party are disgusted at the way in which those who have secured control of the party have tied it on to the vicious and destructive theories of the Populists. Free silver, anti-option and the income tax mean the debasing of our money the serious interference with freedom of contracts and exchanges and the robbery of those who have something of what they have.

All these are Populist and not Democratic doctrines, but those who have had the control of the Democratic party of late years have done all they can to commit it to all three of them, and whether they have succeeded or not they have aroused in the public mind a strong apprehension that these are the purposes to which the Democratic party has dedicated itself. The conservative elements of the Democratic party refuse to allow themselves to be drawn into a contest to secure these ends, hence they refused to vote in the recent elections and the party met the overwhelming defeat that

The party can at once restore itself to the confidence of the country and resume control of national affairs in 1896. How? Let it disavow these, and all other Populist measures. Let it, as soon as Congress meets, force the Senate to adopt a rule by which debate can be closed and business proceeded with. Force that issue from the day the Sen-

Democratic senator must stay in his seat until the Republicans are wearied out and a rule is adopted.

Then pass a law for reorganizing our currency system and provide for building the Nicaragua canal. If the Democrats in Congress will take up a vigorous line of sound policy like this they will rouse the country, secure its confidence, hasten prosperity, and stand a good chance to carry the election in 1896. But the Democratic party is hopelessly dead until it totally repudiates the doctrines of the Populists and shows itself earnestly in favor of sound money and a respecter of all rights of private pro-

EC NOMIC BRIEFS.

The following article, which is taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, is full of sound sense:

from the New York Journal of Commerce, is full of sound sense:

One of the many radical faults of tradesunionism is its inelasticity. It is inelastic in respect to the supply of labor. It becomes so through its rigid limitations upon the admission of apprentices. Through the virtual exclusion from employment of the less skilled and efficient grades of workmen. Through the prevention of non-union hands from working together with union hands. Through promoting extreme reductions in the hours of labor. Through discouraging the largest reasonably attainable output of production. In all these respects, the unions encourage limitations upon the efficiency of work which are hostile to industry and to national propress. A nation is prospersous in proportion as it secures the largest possible production of the constituents of wealth consistent with the physici well-being of the producers. Whatever, therefore, contributes to limit the elasticities of the supply of labor, or to limit its product, or to impair its efficiency, tends to national poverty and, above all, to the impoverishment of the working community, who are first and last dependent on abundance. These tendencies result inevitably from the present methods of the trades unions. Another most mischievous form of clasticity arises from the discouragement of craft ambition. Collective contracts destroy all motive for a memour of a last of the result of augto the employer with the result of augmenting as earnings, the tendency of this ban upon aspiration is to produce a mediocre or low quality of work, and the whole mass of labor is consequently degraded and made less valuable not only to the employer but also to the workman himself and to the nation. The obstructions to elasticity in individual product work a great injustice to the individual workers. As collective wages take no account of the diversity of capacity among the hands the men whose abilities would and justly should ensure their advancement and their ultimate ascent into the ranks of capital, are shut out from such progress. These unions

and oppressive as that of Hindooism which, while it fails to benefit the mass forbids the individual from ever raising possibilities of advancement to say that it is voluntarily undertaken. No man, whether as an individual or a member of a family, has either a natural or a

section regard to vocamitarily limit the possibilities of his usefuliness, his earnings or his social progress, any more than he has a right to commit suicide.

The world over, there is a phenomenal faller of government an insulity to administer satisfactorily to the people; a failure to deal wisely with the problems of legislation; a failure to promote conditions of universal peace; a failure to maintain social harmony within the respective nations. While this discrediting of government has many tributary causes, yet it has one more conspicuous than all others. Owing largely to the marvellous development of productive resources through the modern introduction of steam and machinery, the organization of industry and social relations has become much more complex than formerly. This growth of complexity has come about formitously and without being distinctly understood, so that while all note the flood of change none knows whence it comes and whither it goes. In this common bewilderment, the people betake themselves with their crude conditions to their gods, the legislators, who respond to their prayers by decreeing every imaginable sort of reconstruction of mundane affairs. It never seems to have occurred to either people or rulers that the causes that have brought out such wonderful evolutions might be trusted to work out their own adjustments in a beneficent and orderly way. It has been taken for granted that natural regulatory forces are lame and incomplete in their development, and that the great social births of the times need to be midwifed by the popular ignorance and doctored by legislative quacks. Had the modern industrial forces been permitted to take their own course and shape their own results, men confidently following their beneficent leading, all would have been well; there would have been no occasion for either alarm or confusion; each would have head his rights and all would have been well; there would have been for a new situation and the outcome of which threatens disorgalization everywhere. I

BEAUTIFUL LIVES.

There is profound philosophy in the proverb: Brevity the soul of wit. Just snough for the main purpose and not a breath, an atom or a thought farther, is the perfection of artistic work. Ambition and greed, that overdo things, are the spoilers of work. A little added is constantly just that much too much. Nature does not deal in superfluties: her unties are only added glories, suggesting the infinite beyond, an ultimate de

While all the blessings of the Heavenly Father tell of unbounded love and un-limited resource and free heartedness, they bespeak, too, ever watchful, tender and wise care and caution. He does not drown his children, as the bee in honey, or gorge them in stupid satiety. It was faithless greed asking if He could spread a table in the wilderness, and at last loathing the food from Heaven, that got its heart's lust to fullness till the food came out at its nostrills. The song of His people is: We are His people, and the sheep of His pasture, having our meat in due season. All His works praise Him, who does

nothing in vain, ne quid nimis. Every artist knows what the temptation is to excess, to go beyond the modesty of nature, and indulge in some particular enthusiasm. When the effect hos been produced all over is a hindrance. This lesson is prettily taught in Mrs. Gatty's parable "the Circle of Blessings" the story of the little rain drops, whose gentle example brought down the full and refreshing shower on the thirsty land; that left its blessing and went on its way in spite of all entreaties to stay longer and do more. It did its work in each place and passed on. Who knows the purposes and plans of the great Designer, that works the great Loom and weaves the web of human history. Each one of us is but a fibre, a color, or a shade, and our little lives that like shuttles, cross the far reaching threads of the divine purposes, leave a line, a tint, an impression; we accomplish an effect willingly or unwillingly, and so we play our part and elsewhere await

the next call of the Master. Every great work of art, and all nature

doubtedly filibuster against it, but every of history illustrates these same truths. We say dolefully: "Thou hast all sea-sons for thyseif, O. Death!" and all human material, of body and soul, is under the command of Him that does all things

We have all seen and heard and read

of beautiful lives; how varied, yet how

profoundly interesting. Notably far above all, the Herald of the Gospel and the Prince of Peace—the Lord our Righteousness. These all charm us; they awaken us; they inspire us; they fill a divine office; they are complete; they are as beautiful pictures in the sacredest chambers of the soul; living treasures of the heart. Roses are beautiful in the earliest bud, in bursting color end fragrance, and as full blown. We do not hesitate to pluck them, to gather them fresh and fragrant for special services to beautify and bless; nor does the divine Gardener hesitate or stay his hand in this great business. His gathering hand has all seasons for itself and takes what is wanted. The infant and the aged are both complete for His work Young and old are wrought in by His wisdom; on earth a beautiful life, a sweet memory; in Reaven a spirit made perfect, a giorious existence. Sometimes our tearful but submissive souls yield to the Father "a lamb of the flock, without blemish and without spos," sometimes perfect offering, a full and complete man; sometimes the bound volume of a long and well spent li.e. full of knowledge, sentiment and affection, a sheaf full of matured grain, in all we bow, From the ever opening door of Heaven where the flowers are gathered and the jewels made up a voice says to us. Come up hither! And the warning here is: Watch! Ye know not the hour!

JUDGE GOFF FOR SENATOR. If the Republicans must have a senator from West Virginia, they could not do themselves greater nonor than to elect an experienced statesman, a sure-enough asks no pension; a cultivated and charming gentleman, West Virginia has but few Democrats and probably not another Republican als equal.

FAIN APPEAL TO CLEVELAND.

The Letter He Wrete in 1893, When Hi-

Own E.cc. ion Was at 8 ake. ROCHESTER, Nov. 17 .- The following letter was received yesterday from Mr. Robert L. Thatcher, of Albidia, who pub-

which was sent out on the eve of election:

"I think it due to myself, as well as to
my Democratic friends in Albion, to give
a full history of the letter referred to
i am and always have been a great admiter of President Cleveland, and havnever been a supporter of the machine or
Hill faction of the Democratic party.
Upon the nomination of Grover Cleveland
in 1892 I, like all of his friends, was
very desirous of his election, and fearin
that the Hill Democrats would not support him as cheerfully as I thought desirable. I therefore wrole Mr. Cleveland a letter on August 1, 1852, in which,
after informing him of the organization
of a Democratic club in Albion, I said
to him that there were a good many
rill Democratic sentiments, such as I
knew he could write, that I might show
it to some of the leaders of the Hill men
among my friends, and hi answer to
this letter I received the following letter, in which occurs the sentence quoted
in the special dispatch sent out:

"Gray Gables,
"Puzzard's Bay Mass, Aug. 3, 1892."

in the special dispatch sent out:

"Gray Gables,

"Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 3, 1892.

"R. L. Thatcher, Esq.;

"My Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of August 1st, and desire to express my gratification that a Democratic club has been formed in Albion for the purpose of aiding the Democratic cause in the pending campaign. It seems to me that at this time there should be no distinction recognized general Democratic based upon any preferences they my have the

"ROBERT L. THATCHER."

Across the Viaduct.

Mr. H. C. Burnett has moved back to his Barton Heights residence.
A thanksgiving dinner will be given at the Baptist church on Thanksgiving day. There was a delightful sociable at the Baptist church Friday night.
A very interesting meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the Bagtist church Tuesday night. Next Tuesday night arrangements will be made for attending the State Convention, to be held at the First Baptist church, Richmond.

mond.

The Methodist Sunday-School on Barton Heights is now in a very flourishing condition. It now has a membership of its officers, teachers and scholars; therewere fourteen new scholars admitted last Sunday. Mr. John E. Harding is relected superintendent or the ensuing year.

year.
Mr. W. R. Miller and Mrs. Josijn have returned from a visit to Little Rock, raturned from a visit to Little Rock, Ars.

Mr. Frank Sarve, of Elizabeth, N. J., who has been visiting Captain and Mrs. E. H. Lea, left for home Wednesday. The following new committees have been appointed by the president of the Citizens' Association:
Or. Light—J. E. Turpin, W. H. Kldwell, J. H. White, W. S. Johns M. C. Bauchan, Water Supply—W. R. Miller, J. T. Redd, Sr., R. H. Pitt, P. F. Duggen, W. T. Hoopes,
A mass-meeting of the citizens of Bar-

Hoopes,
A mass-meeting of the citizens of Barton Heights is called to meet in the Wigwam next Tuesday night, November 20th, at 8 o'clock, for the consideration of business of importance to every resident. Not only members of the Citizens' Association, but all residents are invited to attend.

On Towards.

Association, but all residents are invited to attend.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 20th of November, from 4 until 8 o'clock, P. M., a tea for the behefit of the Virginia Home for Incurables will be held at the residence of Mr. James H. Barton, Mrs. Barton will be assisted by the circle of charming young ladies who so ably assisted her in giving the entertainment at the Wigwam for the benefit of the Fire Department,

Mrs. L. B. Wyatt left Monday for a visit to New York,

Miss Roberts left Thursday for a week's visit to friends in Ashland.

Mr. W. K. Bache is visiting his agents in North and South Carolina.

Rev. S. C. Hatcher is attending the Virginia Conference in Charlottesville, Va.

Dr. R. H. Pitt has returned from the

Dr. R. H. Pitt has returned from the Baptist State Association, which held its annual session in Alexandria Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday. Captain Rogers has succeeded in organizing an efficient fire company from the young gentlemen on the Heights, whom he has drilled in the management of the fire engine and hook and ladder truck.

BIG BLAZE IN CULPEPER.

SEVERAL BUSINESS HOUSES DE. STROYED IN SHORT ORDER.

No Means of Fighting the Flames, and the Whole Town Seemed Doomed at One Time_The Loss.

CULPEPER, VA., Nov. 17.—Special— Our beautiful and apparently fire-fated village was again visited, right in its business section, by a most destructive fire this afternoon about 2 o'clock. The husiness section, by a most destructive fire this afternoon about 2 o'clock. The flames spread so rapidly that at one time grave fear was entertained that the whole principal business portion of the town was doomed. Culpeper has no water works, though the town has voted \$20,000 for the same. The weather has been very dry, and all the pumps were soon exhausted. Water had to be hauled from the river, a distance of about a mile. The fire is supposed to have originated in Coe's photograph gallery.

LIST OF THE LOSERS. The following are the losses and insur-

ance:
F. A. Coe, photographer, loss about \$150; no insurance, and American Mechan-

ance:
P. A. Coe, photographer, loss about \$150; no insurance:
Junior Order United American Mechanics, loss \$80; no insurance.
A. T. Cleveland, grocery, loss about \$1,500; insured in the Continental, of New York, for \$200.
All of these businesses were located in one building, owned by Mr. Charles Forbes, which was valued at \$2,500; insured in the Phoenix Assurance Company, of London, for \$1,500. This building is a total loss.
W. J. Shotwell, general merchant; in surance on building and stock, \$3,900; damage to the building and stock by fire and water, about \$1,100.
C. E. Smith, brick building, just completed, damaged about \$400; fully insured. This building is foccupied by Messrs. George & Rhodes as a saloon and restaurant. These were damaged by smoke and water about \$100; no insurance.

The fire is now under control, with a slight rain falling.

JUDGES DINAGREE.

For School Purposes.

For School Purposes.

BEDFORD CITY, VA., Nov. 17.—Special.—Judge Brown, of Bedford County Court, recently decided that the title to the Bedford High School property was in perfect. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court and Judge Dupuy this week delivered an opinion setting aside Judge Brown's decision.

The board of managers of the High School have appointed a committee to apply to Judge Dapuy for a writ of mandamus to compel the board of supervisors to make a levy for the current expenses of the school. The levy for the buildings was not included in the proceedings.

ceedings.

The contract for the work of laying the pipe and building an additional retaining dam for the Helford City water works has been let to Vaughn & Luck of Roanoke. The prices were a great reduction from what was paid on the original system in 1885.

A NEWSPAP R CHANGE,

as district denuity grand master of District No. 27 (Bedford county).

Mrs. R. B. Claytor is visiting friends in Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. John B. Goode has returned from a visit to friends in Washington.

Senator Cresap, of Missouri, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. James L. Nichols.

Mr. J. R. Holt, of St. Louis, Mo., a native of this county, is spending a few weeks with friends and relatives.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Caroline Agnet Beresford, dowager duchesa of Montrose, known in the racing world as "Mr. Mathon," and also as the "Red Duchess," is dead. She expired at her London residence, 45 Belgrave Square, S. W.

The late Lowager Duchess was a respectable character. She maintained a splendid stable and raced horses under the mane and colors of Mr Manton." Her favorite colors being of Hery colors, she became known as the "Red Duchess. Almost every Jockey of recognized ability had at one time or another radden in her colors, but she had quarrelied with nearly every one of them. The late Fred. Archer stood high in her esteem at one time, and a year or so after the champion Jockey became a widower it was currently rumored that the Duchess and the "crack" Jockey were likely to make a match of it. Befors Archer's untimely death, however, he had failen out with his titled employer, although the breach was partially healed, and he again sported the Manton scaries shortly before his death. The Duchess was a very plain-spoken woman, and could swear roundily at a pecuant Jockey, when she deemed that his unskilful riding demanded such verbal correction.

The Dowager Duchess, better known to the English people as the "Red Duchess." owing to she fact that she frequently appeared on Newmarket Heath, at Goodward and at Ascot races robed in scariet from the summit of her Alpine hat to the heels of her dainty "boottines," as tonished Loudon society in the summer of 1838 by taking anto herself a third husband, in the person of Marcus Henry Milner, then the twenty-four-year-old brother of the benutiful Countess of Durhsm. Duchess Caroline was in her seventy-first year.

Their married life was, of course, not particularly happy. The aged Duchess right away settled E.600 a year on her young spouse. This was not smifcient to meet his wants, and the methods of his expenditures seemed for a while not unikely to land him in a divorce court. They separated ast September, but were reconciled the following December.

It was stated that the reconcillation was not free from pecuniary considerations, for the Duchess of Montrose, gave orders for its sale at auction. So passionately fond was the Duchess of play she he had absolutely no money, save what

The Willing Workers of Denny-Street church will meet at Mrs. W. J. Mays', on State dreet, Friday, November 23d. Election of officers will take place for the next arm.

THE-

FOURQUREAN - PRICE COMPANY.

Plain, clear, direct-simple facts. This business needs no special pleading or fine strung argument. If the people can only face, touch, and understand the goods (their qualities and prices) which they need, and we have—the gro th of our sales will surpass our largest hopes. Our friends-the great local public-will find even larger profit and deeper satisfaction by cultivating a greater intimacy with the store.

Dress Goods.

son is plain-argus eyes watch the Dress Goods market. A great output

35-inch Wool Checks and Illuminated Mixtures, the same you paid 25c, per yard for last week-Now 16 2-3c

26-inch All-Wool Basket Cloths, solid colors, in Brown and Green, the same you have paid 371-2c, for-

46-inch All-Wool Chevlot Suiting in desirable styles, the same you have been paying 9c. per yard for s w 40c 36-Inch Scotch Cheviots, in mixtures of Brown and White and Black and White, the same you have been busing at 36c, yard—

Yow 35c.

52-inch All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, in Ifrown, Tan. Bronze, etc., always a big value at 60c, a yard— Now 42c.

on at c. yard.

52-inch Scotch Worsted Sullings, a very durable fabric and always a good seller at 30c. a yard—

Cloakings.

50-Inch All-Wool Mixtures, in Brown and Tan, quality that has never been offered for less than \$1 yardow 60c.

Point D'Esprit.

(8-inch All-Wool Cloakings, in light effects, plaids and stripes, good value at \$1.25 and \$1 a yard—

New 5 c.

No-inch Gray Cloakings (notice the width), regular price 85c.-Now 60c.

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